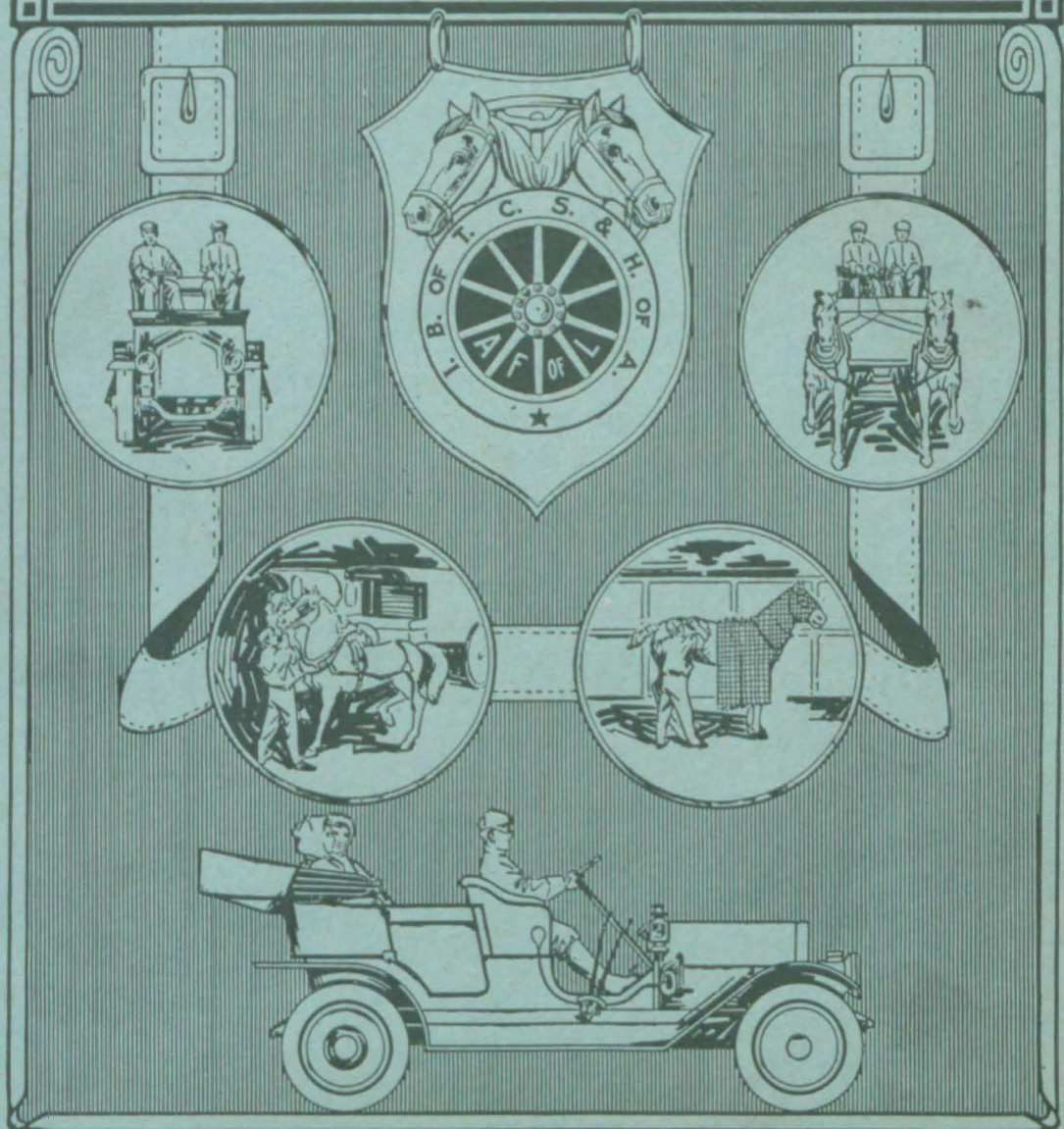


JANUARY, 1918

OFFICIAL MAGAZINE
INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD
TEAMSTERS • CHAUFFEURS
STABLEMEN AND HELPERS
OF AMERICA



NEW YEAR GREETING.

We wish all of our members a happy and prosperous New Year. Let this year be a banner year in our own organization that has done so much for us. Work harder than ever before. This is going to be a year of trials. A year that we will need every ounce of endurance that we can call to our aid. This year is going to be a year that will try men; that will prove whether we are able to fight as our ancestors fought. By this I mean, whether we will be able to endure and suffer as they suffered. This year will bring forward the real men and women of the country, and those who have nothing in them will fall by the wayside.

Make up your mind on the first day of the year to fight the battle to the end, to endure hardship, if necessary, and to cut out all unnecessary luxuries, and in the end you will realize that it is to your advantage, and you will be a better man. Shoulder to shoulder, and face to face, we will stand together during the year 1918. We will make every necessary sacrifice for ourselves, our union and our country during the coming year.

The earnest desire and wish of the Editor is that our membership will have the strength and courage to put into practice the above advice during the coming year and that untold blessings and happiness will be yours every day of the year.

— OFFICIAL MAGAZINE — INTERNATIONAL BROTHERHOOD OF TEAMSTERS CHAUFFEURS STABLEMEN AND HELPERS.



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REPORT OF DELEGATES TO THE CONVENTION OF THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR.

Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 12 to 27, 1917.



E, your delegates, elected by you to attend the convention of the American Federation of Labor, desire to submit the following report:

The Thirty-seventh annual convention of the American Federation of Labor opened in Buffalo, N. Y., on Monday, November 12.

After the delegates had marched to the hall from the hotel in a body, the first great address of the convention was delivered by the President of the United States, the Honorable Woodrow Wilson. This is the first time in the history of the labor movement that the President of the United States addressed a convention of trade unionists. Our membership will understand the importance of labor and trade unions when the President makes a special trip from Washington to Buffalo to address the men of labor.

The President of your International Union was selected by President Gompers to be one of a committee of three to escort the President of the United States from his special car at the station to the convention hall, remain with him on the platform until he had delivered

his address and escort him back to his private car when he had finished his address.

It is impossible to picture here the impressive feeling of the delegates to the convention when listening to the address of President Wilson. Although you may have read in the newspapers the address made by President Wilson, you would have to be there and listen to him delivering same in order to thoroughly appreciate the feeling that existed. Every word he uttered was full of determination and feeling. His sentiments towards Labor were expressed in such strong language that there cannot be any mistake or misunderstanding in the future as to the position of our government towards the workers of the nation. The trade union movement has a very high place in the estimation of President Wilson. The American Federation of Labor and its policies has been described by him as the highest institution of working people in the world. His message to the toilers of the nation, conveyed in his address to the convention, is a message of hope, a message asking for co-operation, and unity, and trust, in both himself and the government.

To one who sat beside him during the delivery of his address the thought came that the President would liked to have said much more than he did say, although he said enough to convince us that he was our friend; that he believed in the justice of our cause, and that he would do everything in his power to help us in the future. Nothing could be any plainer or clearer than the following statement made by President Wilson:

"I believe that I am speaking from my own experience not only, but from the experience of others when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists," and then he went

on to say: "A settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing."

His words filled every delegate with new life and new determination to leave the convention determined to work for the salvation of our country by putting into effect, if possible, the advice contained in the address of the President.

The next speaker to address the convention was Governor Whitman of New York, who made a splendid talk to the delegation—one to be remembered and appreciated, clearly defining his position toward Labor.

There were several local representatives who addressed the convention. Mr. Gompers also introduced Mr. Carleton E. Chase, president of the New York Manufacturers' Association, who said: "It is a privilege to be here and to be given an opportunity to say a few words to you," and went on to say: "By discussing our ideas we may discover that we have more in common than we realize, and we may learn to have more respect for one another, even if we do not always agree." Those words coming from the head of an employers' association mean a whole lot when thoroughly analyzed. The opening proceedings of the convention came to a close by the singing of several songs by Mr. Harry Mason and a few remarks made by Mr. Archer A. Landon, president of the Buffalo Chamber of Commerce.

A telegram was received from W. B. Wilson, Secretary of Labor, who for several years was an officer of the miners' union. The telegram was sent from San Francisco and expressed his regret at not being able to attend the convention and conveyed to the convention his best wishes and profound faith in the labor movement.

There were seated in the convention 429 delegates, representing ninety-nine international and na-

tional unions, twenty-six State branches and eighty-three central bodies, forty-six trade and federal unions, two fraternal delegates from the British Trades Union Congress, Mr. John Hill and Mr. Arthur Hayday, and one delegate from the Canadian Trades and Labor Congress, Mr. William Lodge.

The total vote of the convention was about 24,000, our International having the largest vote that it ever had in any convention of the American Federation of Labor—703 votes.

After the committee on credentials reported the convention adjourned until the following day.

Each day of the convention was marked with discussions on important subjects dealing with matters pertaining to our country and especially dealing with the war. The actions and expressions of the Executive Council were endorsed by the convention.

There was nothing of a serious nature pertaining to our organization that came before the convention. Your delegates did not participate in any of the serious arguments. We voted on every important question, watching and guarding carefully the interests of our organization whenever necessary.

Labor's action in condemning the injunction process in strike times was reaffirmed. An International charter was granted to the municipal firemen. Your delegates made a slight protest against the issuance of this charter before the committee, but we afterward decided that it would be entirely unreasonable to oppose the issuance of the charter to the firemen. We believed that splitting up those men into different classes would materially affect the welfare of their organization, and after talking over the situation among ourselves we decided to allow the issuance of the charter so that this class of workers might be able to

organize without interference on the part of our International Union. It is needless to say that had we continued our protest this charter would not have been granted, but we believed the firemen should organize and the teamsters and chauffeurs wanted to help them. Therefore, we decided to allow the organization to proceed to get their charter and incidentally we talked the situation over with the members of the committee who had this matter in charge. The firemen will now be organized and we will help them all we can. The convention also endorsed the two platoon system for firemen.

The date for the opening of the convention of the American Federation of Labor was changed from November to June, due to the fact that many of the delegates stated that they could not attend the convention in November without serious inconvenience. The date for the opening of the convention has always been so close to election day, and the weather has been so inclement during many of the conventions held in November, that it was thought wise to change the date of the convention to the month of June.

St. Paul was chosen as the city in which the next convention is to be held, a lively contest having taken place between Ft. Worth, Providence and St. Paul, with St. Paul finally winning out.

Mr. William Bowen, president of the Bricklayers' International Union, and Joseph Franklin, president of the Boilermakers' International Union, were elected as fraternal delegates to England to attend the British Trades Congress to be held next September.

All of the officers of the American Federation of Labor were returned to office with the exception of John Lennon. Your International President, at the solicitation of his friends, was a candidate

against John Lennon for the office of Treasurer, and was elected, the vote being 13,476 against 9,102.

It is needless to say that our delegates feel proud of the fact that we were successful in this election. The convention remained in session until about 11 o'clock on Saturday night, the second week of the convention.

Everything dealing with the labor movement was given careful consideration during the sessions of the convention.

We had several other representative members of our union in attendance at the convention outside of the regularly elected delegates representing the International Union. Among the many were Robert Fitchie, representing the State branch of the American Federation of Labor in the State of Illinois, a member of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union in Chicago; Larry Grace, secretary-treasurer and business agent of the Coal Teamsters of Providence, representing the Central body of Providence, R. I.; Daniel Murphy, a member of our International Executive Board and secretary of Local Union No. 709, Department Store Drivers of St. Louis, representing the Missouri State branch of the American Federation of Labor; James Boyle, business agent of the Joint Council of Teamsters of Cincinnati, representing the Ohio State Federation of Labor, and Harry Jennings, International Vice-President, and secretary-treasurer of Local Union No. 379, General Teamsters of Boston, representing the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and numerous others. Our organization was strongly represented in the convention. We never before believed we had as many loyal friends as we found we had in this convention.

It is safe to say that the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and Chauffeurs is today considered

one of the important organizations affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

The wonderful addresses delivered before the convention were both educational and instructive. It is indeed an education for any man in the labor movement to attend a convention of the American Federation of Labor. Your delegates believe that were it possible it would be well for every business agent and officer of our local unions throughout the country to attend the convention. It is necessary at least that the principal officers of the International attend those conventions, and especially would our organizers who are engaged in handling the affairs of our unions throughout the country gain material benefit which would enable them to straighten out the affairs that happen in the several districts in which they work during the year by meeting the representative labor men who are in attendance from every section of the country, could they attend this convention each year.

Labor's standing today is stronger and greater than it ever was before. The judgment of your delegates leads them to believe that the awakening has come; that our country is aroused; that our government realizes that in the future the working masses of the nation will have to be considered more seriously than ever before; that a square deal will have to be given them. From the expressions of President Wilson it can be clearly seen that the thinkers of the nation are looking to the masses more than ever before, and especially for a successful ending of the war. The entire discussions of the convention were permeated with the seriousness of this war, which is eating up the entire world. Nearly every resolution presented to the convention had mixed up in some way or other with its discussion

something pertaining to the war. The whole country is aroused. The working people are more seriously engaged in this conflict than are perhaps the capitalistic class. Considerable attention was given to the high cost of living. The Executive Council was instructed to do all in its power to prevent profiteering, especially on the necessities of life.

All in all, the convention was a wonderful gathering of the brainiest men in the labor movement of our country and it was wonderful to sit and listen to the discussions and arguments put forth by those men and to witness the intelligent manner in which they handled the serious questions confronting labor and our nation. We did our best, as stated above, to protect our own interests. We never missed an opportunity to look out for our own organization and we endeavored to

represent our own membership on every question. Whenever any question came before the convention on which we could not all agree we talked the situation over among ourselves and in every instance reached a satisfactory conclusion, always deciding to do what we believed would be for the best interest of our general membership.

We, your delegates, represented you as best we could and we thank you for the honor conferred upon us by electing us as delegates to represent you in the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

Respectfully submitted,

DANIEL J. TOBIN,
THOMAS L. HUGHES,
WILLIAM A. NEER,
M. E. DECKER,
JOHN M. GILLESPIE,

Delegates.

ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT WOODROW WILSON AT A. F. OF L. CONVENTION



MR. PRESIDENT, Delegates of the American Federation of Labor, Ladies and Gentlemen—I esteem it a great privilege and a real honor to be thus admitted to your public councils. When your executive committee paid me the compliment of inviting me here, I gladly accepted the invitation because it seems to me that this above all other times in our history is the time for common counsel, for the drawing together not only of the energies but of the minds of the nation. I thought that it was a welcome opportunity for disclosing to you some of the thoughts that have been gathering in my mind during the last momentous months.

I am introduced to you as the President of the United States, and

yet I would be pleased if you would put the thought of the office into the background and regard me as one of your fellow-citizens who has come here to speak, not the words of authority, but the words of counsel, the words which men should speak to one another who wish to be frank in a moment more critical perhaps than the history of the world has ever yet known, a moment when it is every man's duty to forget himself, to forget his own interests, to fill himself with the nobility of a great national and world conception and act upon a new platform elevated above the ordinary affairs of life and lifted to where men have views of the long destiny of mankind. I think that in order to realize just what this moment of counsel is it is very desirable that we should remind ourselves just how this war came about and just what it is for. You

peace if you want it for more than a few minutes.

All of this is a preface to the conference that I have referred to with regard to what we are going to do. If we are true friends of freedom of our own or anybody else's, we will see that the power of this country and the productivity of this country is raised to its absolute maximum, and that absolutely nobody is allowed to stand in the way of it. When I say that nobody is allowed to stand in the way I do not mean that they shall be prevented by the power of the government, but by the power of the American spirit. Our duty, if we are to do this great thing and show America to be what we believe her to be—the greatest hope and energy of the world—is to stand together night and day until the job is finished.

While we are fighting for freedom, we must see among other things that labor is free, and that means a number of interesting things. It means not only that we must do what we have declared our purpose to do, see that the conditions of labor are not rendered more onerous by the war, but also that we shall see to it that the instrumentalities by which the conditions of labor are improved are not blocked or checked. That we must do. That has been the matter about which I have taken pleasure in conferring from time to time with your president, Mr. Gompers; and if I may be permitted to do so, I want to express my admiration of his patriotic courage, his large vision, and his statesmanlike sense of what has to be done. I like to lay my mind alongside of a mind that knows how to pull in harness. The horses that kick over the traces will have to be put in corral.

Now, to stand together means that nobody must interrupt the processes of our energy, if the interruption can possibly be avoided without the absolute invasion of

freedom. To put it concretely, that means this: Nobody has a right to stop the processes of labor until all the methods of conciliation and settlement have been exhausted. And I might as well say right here that I am not talking to you alone. You sometimes stop the courses of labor, but there are others who do the same; and I believe that I am speaking from my own experience not only but from the experience of others when I say that you are reasonable in a larger number of cases than the capitalists. I am not saying these things to them personally yet, because I haven't had a chance, but they have to be said, not in any spirit of criticism, but in order to clear the atmosphere and come down to business. Everybody on both sides has now got to transact business, and a settlement is never impossible when both sides want to do the square and right thing.

Moreover, a settlement is always hard to avoid when the parties can be brought face to face. I can differ from a man much more radically when he is not in the room than I can when he is in the room, because then the awkward thing is he can come back at me and answer what I say. It is always dangerous for a man to have the floor entirely to himself. Therefore, we must insist in every instance that the parties come into each other's presence and there discuss the issues between them and not separately in places which have no communication with each other. I always like to remind myself of a delightful saying of an Englishman of the past generation, Charles Lamb. He stuttered a little bit, and once when he was with a group of friends he spoke very harshly of some man who was not present. One of his friends said, "Why, Charles, I didn't know that you know So and So." "O-o-oh," he said, "I-I d-d-don't; I-I can't h-h-hate a m-m-man I know." There is a great deal of human nature, of

very pleasant human nature, in the saying. It is hard to hate a man you know. I may admit, parenthetically, that there are some politicians whose methods I do not at all believe in, but they are jolly good fellows, and if they only would not talk the wrong kind of politics I would love to be with them.

So it is all along the line, in serious matters and things less serious. We are all of the same clay and spirit, and we can get together if we desire to get together. Therefore, my counsel to you is this: Let us show ourselves Americans by showing that we do not want to go off in separate camps or groups by ourselves, but that we want to co-operate with all other classes and all other groups in the common enterprise which is to release the spirits of the world from bondage. I would be willing to set that up as the final test of an American. That is the meaning of democracy. I have been very much distressed, my fellow citizens, by some of the things that have happened recently. The mob spirit is displaying itself here and there in this country. I have no sympathy with what some men are saying, but I have no sympathy with the men who take their punishment into their own hands, and I want to say to every man who does join such a mob that I do not recognize him as worthy of the free institutions of the United States. There are some organizations in this country whose object is anarchy and the destruction of law, but I would not meet their efforts by making myself partner in destroying the law. I despise and hate their purpose as much as any man, but I respect the ancient processes of justice, and I would be too proud not to see them done justice, however wrong they are.

So I want to utter my earnest protest against any manifestation of the spirit of lawlessness any-

where or in any cause. Why, gentlemen, look what it means. We claim to be the greatest democratic people in the world, and democracy means first of all that we can govern ourselves. If our men have not self-control, then they are not capable of that great thing which we call democratic government. A man who takes the law into his own hands is not the right man to co-operate in any formation or development of law and institutions, and some of the processes by which the struggle between capital and labor is carried on are processes that come very near to taking the law into your own hands. I do not mean for a moment to compare it with what I have just been speaking of, but I want you to see that they are mere gradations in this manifestation of the unwillingness to co-operate, and that the fundamental lessons of the whole situation is that we must not only take common counsel, but that we must yield to and obey common counsel. Not all of the instrumentalities for this are at hand. I am hopeful that in the very near future new instrumentalities may be organized by which we can see to it that various things that are now going on ought not to go on. There are various processes of the dilution of labor and the unnecessary substitution of labor and the bidding in distant markets and unfairly upsetting the whole competition of labor which ought not to go on; I mean now on the part of employers, and we must interject into this some instrumentality of co-operation by which the fair thing will be done all 'round. I am hopeful that some such instrumentalities may be devised, but whether they are or not, we must use those that we have and upon every occasion where it is necessary have such an instrumentality originated upon that occasion.

So, my fellow citizens, the reason I came away from Washington is

that I sometimes get lonely down there. There are so many people in Washington who know things that are not so, and there are so few people who know anything about what the people of the United States are thinking about. I have to come away and get reminded of the rest of the country. I have to come away and talk to men who are up against the real thing, and say to them, "I am with you if you are with me." And the only test of being with me is not to think about me personally at all, but merely to think of me as the expression for the time being of the power and dignity and hope of the United States.

ARBITRATION ACROSS THE SEA

"The more we become acquainted with the conditions affecting trade unionists under compulsory arbitration in Australia and New Zealand, the more cause we have for being on the alert to prevent any such system being introduced in America, regardless of the form in which it may be advocated," says Editor Frey in the *International Molders' Journal*.

"Regardless of what theories may have been advanced concerning governmental regulation of the terms of employment, the one fact that stands out prominently is that such legislation, in practice, works to the employers' advantage and takes from labor the necessary liberty which it must have to adequately protect itself.

"The strongest weapon which the workers have developed to assist them in dealing with the terms of employment is the power to strike. When this power can be taken from labor the employers are placed in a position where the advantages lie almost entirely in their hands.

"The governmental report for

the month of July, 1916, prepared by the department of labor and industry for New South Wales, indicates that the law has not prevented strikes, but that it has enabled the governmental machinery, operating through the courts, to punish strikers if this is deemed advisable.

"During July of that year some 22,539 wage earners in New South Wales ceased work because of industrial disputes, 53,562 days all told being lost from this cause.

"There are two principal methods advocated for the purpose of working out the wage earners' industrial salvation, so far as the terms of employment are concerned. One, the legislative, and the other, the trade union. So far, the history of the legislative method contains no evidence that it is to be depended upon to safeguard labor's essential rights. Instead, its tendency is to limit labor's freedom of action."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1861

"I see in the near future a crisis approaching that unnerves me and causes me to tremble for the safety of my country. As the result of war, corporations have been enthroned, and an era of corruption in high places follow, and the money power of the country will endeavor to prolong its reign by working upon the prejudices of the people until all the wealth is aggregated in a few hands, and the republic is destroyed. Capital is only the fruit of labor and could not have existed if labor had not first existed. Labor is the superior of capital and deserves higher consideration. I bid the laboring people beware of surrendering the power which they possess, and which, if surrendered, will surely be used to shut the door of advancement for such as they, and fix new

(Continued on Page 17.)

EDITORIAL

(By Daniel J. Tobin.)

I CANNOT find words to express or explain my election to the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor. It was indeed somewhat of a surprise because there are many older men in the labor movement than the writer who perhaps deserved the honor. However, to be brief, it means a whole lot to our International Union. We are only a young organization—chartered in 1899, amounting to very little until the year 1903, when the amalgamation took place. Then considering the internal disturbances in our organization resulting from secessions, which kept us in a state of disruption until about 1908, you can readily understand—you who know the history of our organization, we had all we could do to hold the organization together without aspiring to representation on the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, but from out of that great struggle we have emerged victoriously. Our organization is today strong, numerically and financially. Our local unions have prospered beyond our anticipations. The International, with its strong defense fund and its almost eighty thousand members, is growing stronger and more powerful every day. The leaders in the labor movement have recognized the condition of our organization without our knowing that they were watching our progress.

It is safe to say that the American Federation of Labor is the most conservative labor organization in the world, and perhaps the most conservative institution of any kind in this country, in either the political, religious or social life of the nation. The American Federation of Labor does not jump quickly at conclusions. They watch carefully, weigh every question seriously and thoughtfully, and only after giving ample consideration to all sides of the question do they decide on any certain policy.

It is seldom that any change in the officership of the American Federation of Labor is made. The President of the American Federation of Labor, Mr. Gompers, has held that office for thirty-six years, and the Secretary has held that office over twenty years. Several of the Vice-Presidents have held office or membership in the Executive Council since the inception of the Federation. The Treasurer, John B. Lennon, who has been succeeded to office by your President, held the office of Treasurer for twenty-eight years.

We merely mention these facts so that our membership may understand that the Federation is slow to make any change in either its officers or its policies. But, as changes of a serious nature have taken place in our country in late years, so also are the men who represent Labor thinking more seriously and studying more carefully the conditions surrounding our nation. It is true that the problems confronting labor are greater today than ever before. It is true also that as the war goes on those problems will become more difficult to solve, and that the men of labor realize that after the war a condition will confront us whereby it will necessitate every ounce of fight and energy and strength and courage in every man of labor to hold for Labor that which it has achieved.

One of the reasons why the representatives to the convention of the American Federation of Labor desired to make a change in the Executive Council, in my judgment, was this: At the Rochester convention of the American Federation of Labor in 1912 John Mitchell, who for a number of years was head of the miners' union and for a number of years a member of the Executive Council of the American Federation of Labor, arose on the floor of the convention when he was nominated and made the statement, that this would be the last time he would be a candidate for office in the Executive Council, much as he desired to serve on the Council, but that he believed owing to the fact that he no longer represented the United Mine Workers of America as its official representative, or as one of its heads, that in justice to his organization and the labor movement he should not continue on the Executive Council. In other words, he expressed himself emphatically as being in favor of having the active heads of the several organizations on the Executive Council. Of course, this did not include either the President or Secretary of the Federation, who must devote their whole time to the office as President and Secretary, but it undoubtedly meant that all other members of the Council should be active heads of International or national unions, and the following year at the San Francisco convention John White, then President of the United Mine Workers, was elected to the Executive Council and John Mitchell was not a candidate. Although that took place several years ago, still the delegates to the convention did not enforce this policy, yet there was considerable grumbling and talking amongst the many men of labor that this doctrine laid down by John Mitchell should be considered. This year, however, it came to a head, and because John Lennon, who holds membership in the Journeyman Tailors' Union, but who for a number of years past has not been one of the active heads of that union, it was thought by the delegates that his place in the Executive Council should be filled by an active officer of some one of the progressive labor organizations, so your President and Editor was chosen to be the candidate. A spirited campaign took place and the many friends of Mr. Lennon were very active in his behalf, which, of course, was only natural. Friendship in the labor movement holds as prominent a place as it does in any other institution, but it seems that the majority did not look at the matter from a standpoint of friendship, but from a cold-blooded business standpoint, and the representative of your organization, when the votes were counted, received 13,476 and Mr. Lennon 9,102. Many of the large organizations voted for the writer. The miners, which is the largest organization in the American Federation of Labor, having 3,500 votes, gave almost 2,600 votes to your President and about 900 to candidate Lennon. The second largest organization, the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, having about 2,300 votes, cast their entire vote for Tobin. The machinists, the third largest organization, having 1,100 votes, gave their entire vote to Tobin, and so on. Your President was nominated by the President of the United Mine Workers, Mr. Frank Hayes, and the nomination was seconded by Mr. William Hutcheson, President of the Carpenters and Joiners of America, the two largest organizations in the American Federation of Labor. It is the first time in the history of the American Federation of Labor, that we can remember, where any member of the Council voted against a man who was a member of the Executive Council, the votes of four of the members of the Executive Council being cast for your Interna-

tional President, viz.: William Green of the miners, Frank Duffy of the carpenters, James O'Connell of the machinists and William Mahon of the street carmen.

The election, as stated above, was a surprise and your delegation felt highly honored. We felt good to learn of the numerous friends we found our organization had in the convention. Many of those voting against your candidate felt grieved to have to do so, but owing to certain affiliations and to friendship, did not feel that they should vote against candidate Lennon. We might say for the benefit of our membership that John Lennon held an honored place in the labor movement and is highly respected by the men of labor, and there was nothing against him personally or any other way, but because of the fact that conditions in the life of the labor movement are today at a dangerous standpoint and because the majority of the representatives of labor believed in the policy or in the statement made by John Mitchell, and for that reason only, did they think that John Lennon should be replaced on the Executive Council. Of course it is the privilege of any man attending the convention of the Federation of Labor to aspire for any office within the gift of the Federation, and it is certainly a distinct honor in itself to represent, by being elected to the Council, the myriads of workers, numbering almost three millions that hold affiliation with the American Federation of Labor. There are eleven men selected to act as its Executive Council, and to be one of those eleven men is indeed a distinct tribute of confidence. Besides this, a man is going to be in a position, by serving on the Council, to know what is going on in the labor world and it is natural to assume that he can undoubtedly serve his own organization with success. There are many features attached to membership in the Council which are of material importance to the organization having a man on the Council. At the present time our International Union has no quarrel, or fight, or misunderstanding with any other union. We are at peace with all unions and to a great extent with all employers. We have had our misunderstandings with other International Unions, but when the American Federation of Labor rendered a decision we have always submitted to its rulings and findings. We have carried out to the letter faithfully and conscientiously every decision rendered by the American Federation of Labor. We have as scrupulously adhered to the decisions rendered against us as we have to those in our favor, and because of our honesty and true trade unionism in abiding by the decisions and mandates of the American Federation of Labor; or, in other words, because we have been men enough to take our medicine, the men of labor attending the convention have honored your organization by electing one of its members to the Executive Council.

In closing this article we desire to inform those of our membership who may not know, that the office of Treasurer does not take up a great deal of the time of your President and it does not mean that he will have to relinquish his position as head of your organization. If it did he would not have accepted the position, or any position, which would compel him to give up his place as head of our International Union during these disturbed times. There is not much work to the treasurership. Of course it means that once every three months, or perhaps more often, the Treasurer of the Federation will have to attend the meetings of the Executive Council the same as the other members, unless he is detained or compelled to remain away for some sub-

stantial reason. Taking everything into consideration, the writer feels that the International has been distinctly honored by the splendid vote given to one of its members in selecting him a member of the Executive Council in the last convention held in Buffalo. He will do everything in his power to merit the confidence and esteem of those who believed he was worthy of election to this office and will continue in the future, as in the past, fighting for the principles of trade unionism in an honorable, open, fearless manner, disagreeing with those whom he believes he should disagree with, but disagreeing in man-fashion—when the matter is settled, shaking the hand of those who disagreed with him. This is the policy he has always pursued and this is the policy he intends to pursue in the future.

We have just had news from Local Union No. 710, Packinghouse Teamsters and Chauffeurs of Chicago, that all of the old officers were re-elected unanimously without any opposition. In view of the fact that in past years the officers of that union had some opposition, it is encouraging to know that conditions have changed materially. This union has prospered considerably during the past year. The men have had their wages increased considerably in order to meet the increased cost of living. Harmony prevails within the union and financially the local is in fine condition. Every man in the local is working hand in hand with the other fellow, striving for better conditions in general for their membership. We hope and trust this condition will continue during the coming year and that each member will put forth every effort possible to support the officers who have been elected to guide the destiny of the union.

AS never before will we be put to the test of whether or not we will keep our word of honor with our employers, or whether we will be cowards, weaklings, and men without principle or decency. The high cost of living has taken away a great deal of our earnings. What I am trying to convey to you is the necessity of faithfully and honestly abiding by your written and signed agreement. Remember this: you signed that agreement, pledging yourselves as men to abide by its every section. You know how you would despise the employer who breaks that agreement. You know how you always hated the man who broke his word or promise to you. You know also that you sent your representatives out and instructed them to sign that agreement and guaranteed that you would faithfully abide by its every section, and now because conditions have changed somewhat you should remember to keep your word, and the word of a workingman is his bond, and that you will even, if necessary, make sacrifices to see that it is carried out to the letter. Remember that there is another day coming for Labor. It is the general opinion of men in the business world that after the war we are going to have a general demoralization of the industries of the nation. It stands to reason that conditions cannot remain as they are now. You can reason the matter out for yourselves. There are hundreds of thousands of men now engaged in the manufacture of munitions and implements of war. If the war were to end tomorrow those hundreds of thousands of men would be thrown out of employment. Europe in its devastated condition will

be a scourge for years, and those who have suffered in Europe will undoubtedly try to get away from there. Taxes will be high in order to try to pay off some of the debt incurred as a result of the war, consequently wages will be much lower and conditions in general for several years to come will be bad for the working people in Europe. It is natural to assume that those working people are going to try to get to the one country where freedom and wages and decent conditions of living obtain. It is natural to assume that the relatives of European people who are living in this country are going to endeavor to bring their people over here. There is going to be an influx of immigrants unless conditions change from what they now appear and there are going to be thousands, yes, hundreds of thousands of men now employed in factories and munition plants thrown out of work in our own country. Undoubtedly this condition will adjust itself, but it will take time, perhaps two, three or four years, or longer, and during this period of reorganization of the industries of our country we will have to fight to hold our own. Labor must never go backward. We will not stand for reductions in wages. We cannot afford to lose anything we have fought for and gained, but you may rest assured that we will have some trouble in holding conditions, and the greatest argument in our favor at that time will be, that we have lived scrupulously to our agreement, working at a disadvantage during the period when we perhaps had it within our power to get our employers by the throat and, by breaking our agreement, force them to give us more. This is the reason we are asking you at this time to closely observe your agreement, no matter if you have to make some sacrifice to do so. It is your word of honor. It is your signed agreement, and the one thing that we have always maintained was that labor men could be trusted and that the working people never broke their sacred word or promise.

FROM statements appearing in the press it seems that the Liberty loan bonds recently issued are selling below par on the New York Stock Exchange. The Secretary of the Treasury, Mr. McAdoo, seems to think that German secret service agents or spies in our country are at the bottom of this; that it is part of the German propaganda, and this statement seems to be reasonable. Undoubtedly a great many of the bonds were purchased by Germans or German-Americans, or their friends, and it would be the easiest thing in the world for them at this time to throw those bonds on the market and offer to sell them for less than what they cost. We understand that some of the bonds have been offered at ninety-seven in the New York market. This would be done for the purpose of trying to discourage the American people from purchasing bonds in the next Liberty loan campaign which will be issued in the very near future. It would be money well expended by the German government to help cripple our government in floating other loans. It is one of the tricks in the game which the Germans are practicing—German trickery and German treachery. If the emissaries of the German government or the German government itself desires to throw away two or three hundred thousand dollars, you can readily understand how many of our unsuspecting Americans would fall for this stuff they read in the papers, which would make one believe that the Liberty loan bonds are selling for less than what they cost. In the first place the newspapers should not print this kind of stuff, and in the

next place we hope and trust that any of our organizations or members who purchased these bonds will realize that this is a trick, a false, treacherous game played by the enemies of our nation. A Liberty bond is worth more today than when it was purchased and as time advances it will continue to increase in value. To sell your Liberty bond for less than \$100.00 is like selling a five-dollar gold piece for less than \$5.00. The United States government stands back of every Liberty bond it issues and guarantees to pay when they mature, or perhaps before they mature, the face value of the bond and in addition will pay you 4 per cent. interest during the time you have had the bond. You know there is not any sounder financial institution in the world than the United States government, so do not be deceived—hold on to your bonds and purchase more if you can. Remember, it is a wise, safe financial investment, and furthermore remember you are helping to save the nation and perhaps the freedom of the world by purchasing those bonds.

WHEN we emerge victoriously from this war, as undoubtedly we will, there is no question but what we will be better men and women than we were before. We will be a better race, a better people, purified and cleansed and thoroughly aroused as to what living means as a result of the flames of war through which we have passed. For instance, during the past six or eight weeks there has been a terrible scarcity of sugar throughout the country. In the Eastern cities especially it was necessary to go around and beg the grocer for a pound of sugar, willing to pay any price that he might demand, and when this pound of sugar reached the home it was guarded as carefully as if it were gold dust. This spirit of economy in sugar and other commodities as a result of their scarcity will make more economic individuals of us all and we will be taught to save, and this lesson is going to do us more good than we can possibly realize. When we look back over the past years of our lives and think of the days, and the weeks, and the year in which we wasted sugar, how much we now regret that waste. A few years ago sugar could be purchased for 3½ or 4 cents a pound and today it is worth 10 cents and would perhaps bring 50 cents a pound if the government would allow the retailer to charge that much. During the years it was cheap we can all remember how we wasted it. We shoveled sugar around in our homes as if it were sand and we ate it without having any thought whatever that it was doing many of us, especially persons advanced in years, more harm perhaps than good, as large quantities of sugar consumed by the adult or any person over twenty-five years of age is undoubtedly an injury. The health of the young of our country has undoubtedly been undermined in years past as a result of using too much sugar in different forms. Statisticians tell us that in proportion to our population, that three times more candy per person is used in this country than in Germany, and seven times as much as in Spain, twice as much as in France and England, and while we have not the statistics pertaining to the question from Russia and other large countries, it is safe to say that we lead them all in this respect. Because of the fact that we have been forced to save and guard and protect every grain of sugar recently, a condition will come out of it that in time will be a great benefit to us all. We will never again waste this one product. It is the same thing with flour and meat. The average individual in an American home

understands thoroughly that there has been an enormous waste of these two commodities, but we will realize now the necessity for saving flour, because we will be forced to save it. We are going to have to use a substitute for flour before the war is over and we may have our bread measured out to us. The same is true of meat, and how we all remember in the olden days the enormous amount of meat consumed in the average home and the wilful waste in many instances. Our American people have been overfed. Individuals around middle life who have become prosperous have in many cases been stricken with a loss of appetite as a result of overeating. Perhaps after all the war, much as it is to be deplored, will have its blessings. It will bring back to us our appetites, thereby making us a healthier lot than we were before the war.

Look at the bright side of things. Reason out conditions and see if there is not a possible opportunity for you to say an encouraging word to the other fellow and help him to bear his share of the struggle, remembering that from out of this great struggle will come a better life, a better civilization, a better world.

OUR "UNPOPULAR" WAR

There have been those—not many, but noisy—who have shouted in the market place that this is not a people's war, not a popular war. God forbid that any war should ever be a popular war in the sense that this one was popular at one time with our adversary. But it was these same folk of little faith who stated long ago that Congress would not put the country on a selective service basis, but it did; who said that the people of the nation would not register for military service, but they did; who said that draft riots would be the answer to the attempt to gather them into camps, but it wasn't; who said that rebellion would follow the attempt to place American troops on foreign shores—behold, they have gone singing, and those who remain are fighting to follow! —The Public.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, 1861

(Continued from Page 10.)

disabilities and burdens upon them until all liberty be lost.

"In the early days of our race the Almighty said to the first of mankind, 'In the sweat of thy brow

shalt thou eat bread.' And since then, if we except the light and air of heaven, no good thing can be enjoyed without first having cost labor. And, inasmuch as most good things have been produced by labor, it follows that all such things by right belong to those whose labor has produced them. But it has so happened in all ages of the world that some have labored and others have, without labor, enjoyed a large portion of the fruits. That is wrong and should not continue. To secure to each laborer the whole product of his labor, or nearly as much, is a worthy object of any government.

"It seems strange that any man should dare to ask God's assistance in wringing bread from the sweat of other men's faces.

"This country, with its institutions, belongs to the people who inhabit it."

Only thirty-two out of eighty-five immigrants from the Cape Verde islands were able to pass the literacy test in the Burnett immigration law. The remaining fifty-three were sent to Boston to await deportation with 120 others who were denied admission to this country for the same reason.

CORRESPONDENCE



PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Another glorious Christmas, its wonderful Benediction left behind, has gone over the hill to yesterday. The Old Year has run its course and is a finished chapter in the great Book of Time.

And now, the New Year is before us; another Twelve Months of Golden Time to fill with work well done, with smiles and helpfulness: Fifty-two shining weeks in which to accept our little disappointments and modestly bear our successes, cultivating new happiness in ourselves and radiating it 'round about us on our families, our friends and associates, and through them make our union strong and loyal to its cause: Three hundred and sixty-five days in which to do better than ever, remembering that the other fellow is our brother and helping him in distress. By doing all things well and giving every one the best that is in us, we will make this year the greatest in the history of our International Union.

Here's to the New Year! Men of our Local Unions, here's to you! May you get into our International every man who is fit to be called "Brother" who drives a team or automobile in this great country of ours. May it be for every one of us in full measure, a most Happy, Helpful and Prosperous New Year.

Fraternally yours,

ALEX. A. MAGUIRE,

Business Representative Taxicab Operators and Individual Owners' Union, Local No. 112.

TACOMA, WASH.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a line to request you to start a search through the magazine to try and locate a husband and father of a small family in this city, Brother Harry A. Goss, who left here on August 27 for St. Louis or Kansas City, Mo., but who has never reached his destination to the best of our knowledge and the little family have only heard from him but once in that time, and are in a destitute condition as well as heart-broken over the loss of the man that once loved and cherished them. Brother Goss had always cared well for his little family, and his disappearance is a mystery to all that knew him. He was a man 6 feet 3½ inches tall, of light complexion, 38 years old, weight about 196 pounds, light brown eyes, ring finger off at first joint on left hand, powder marks on forehead. Any information will be gladly appreciated by his wife, Mrs. Harry A. Goss, 924 East Morton street, or William F. Dau, Secretary-Treasurer Local 313, 1605 South Yakima avenue, Tacoma, Washington.

OAKLAND, CAL.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—To the readers of the Journal I would like to give a little light on the workings of the Union Label League of Oakland and Alameda County. The League is composed of union men from the various unions, also their wives, sisters, mothers and sweethearts.

The main object of this League is to create a greater demand for

union-made goods and also a demand for the union button and card. Sorry to say, many union men are lax in this respect, but, here in California, through this League, we keep the men posted along those lines. Another good feature of the League is that a committee is appointed to visit the different merchants and ask them to handle only union-made goods.

I also wish to state that practically all the unions affiliated with the Central Body are donating \$1.00 per month to the cause. The League has given several entertainments with good results.

My opinion is that if union men do not demand the union label and button there will be less union men and women. I also contend, in making these demands it will have a tendency to have our working agreement signed more promptly.

I hope in the near future to hear that more of these leagues have been started.

Fraternally yours,

CHAS. N. FYFE,
L. U. No. 302.

NEW LONDON, CONN.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Local No. 565 was organized April 2, 1917, with a charter membership of 84, and it has grown steadily right along since then. We have issued quite a number of honorable withdrawal cards to our boys who have gone into service for our beloved country and a few others have either been expelled or suspended, but I am glad to say there are only a few. We have had as high as two hundred members in good standing some months. We have a set of officers who attend every meeting—George Hart, President; R. J. McGill, Vice-President; Benj. Rose, Secretary-Treasurer; Jesse Foster, Recording Secretary; J. L. Sullivan, Warden; George

Bloomer, Conductor; Thos. Kelly, Wm. Reagan, and George Gilmore, Trustees. There is plenty of work for all members of our local and also plenty of room for more members of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H. of America.

This local is planning to have a banquet on New Year's Eve. The committee is out working on this affair now and is planning to have an old-fashioned New England supper.

Hoping you will give this letter space in the Journal as the boys are always asking why we don't have something in the Journal and with best wishes to all members of the I. B. of T., C., S. & H., we remain, Yours fraternally,

BENJ. H. ROSE,
Secretary-Treasurer.

NEW YORK, N. Y.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—Just a few lines to report on the milk drivers in this vicinity so you will be thoroughly conversant with the situation.

We held a special meeting of No. 584 Thursday and Brother Cashal presided. I attended, and delivered an address. The meeting was well attended, being held at the Central opera house, where the Gompers dinner was held. It was \$50 for afternoon, but was worth it as about eight hundred men were there and the local has four business agents at \$25 per week and a secretary-treasurer at \$40 per week. There is a stewards' meeting weekly and I have assisted the secretary-treasurer considerably with his books and things look good.

I visited the local in Newark and made an address; also the one in Paterson and the one at Passaic. The Jersey City local has a business agent and Newark will elect one at the next meeting.

The Paterson local has jurisdiction over Paterson, Passaic and Hackensack. There are about two hundred and fifty milk drivers in that vicinity.

The Jersey City local has jurisdiction over Hudson and Bergen counties—about 250 drivers.

The Newark local has jurisdiction over Newark and Elizabeth and vicinity—about four hundred drivers.

A charter has been sent to Plainfield local which will cover Morris Plains and Morristown and will have about one hundred and fifty members.

A charter has arrived for Westchester county which will take in Mount Vernon, Yonkers and New Rochelle—about three hundred men.

Brother Cashal and myself have attended these meetings and the general membership is well satisfied, as all men not only in the city of New York, but also in all towns and cities of New Jersey and New York State got \$3 to \$4 a week raise through agreements being entered into with our International union.

We had a splendid joint council meeting last Tuesday and a resolution was passed congratulating you on your election as treasurer of the A. F. of L. and everything here is fine and harmonious.

Sincerely,

W. A. ASHTON.

GREAT FALLS, MONT.

Mr. D. J. Tobin, Indianapolis, Ind.:

Dear Sir and Brother—This is to inform you that one Ray L. Lanway has absconded with funds from this local, and his whereabouts are not known to this local. We were never able to tell the exact amount he left with, but it was enough to leave us in bad shape, but we are again about lined up all right. Please place this in the

journal as he deserves a little write-up so the other locals will know him if he ever applies for a card. Pardon us for not informing you earlier.

Fraternally yours,

E. L. CREEK, Sec.

"Labor-to-Blame" Critics Should Read U. S. Reports

The federal bureau of labor statistics reports that union wages in 101 of the principal trades in forty-eight leading cities of the United States were 19 per cent. higher in May, 1916, than in 1907. This report has just been issued in bulletin No. 214.

The same department of the government reported last October in its monthly review:

"Comparing prices the year before the war with prices in August, 1917, food as a whole advanced 47 per cent. Flour advanced 130 per cent., or more than two and one-fourth times the price in August, 1913; cornmeal advanced 120 per cent., or nearly as much as flour; potatoes, 87 per cent.; sugar, 77 per cent.; lard, 72 per cent. and pork chops, 58 per cent."

Despite these figures, issued by the government, there are editors and other citizens who tell the people that trade unions are responsible for present living costs.

The one genuine aristocracy is composed of those people who keep their word. The king who promises and fails to perform, the bishop who promises and evades, the banker who promises and presents excuses instead of fulfillment, the president who promises and forgets, are all plain ordinary scrubs; while the servant girl or ditch digger who comes around at the minute agreed upon and makes good—of such is the kingdom of heaven.—Dr. Frank Crane.

Do not expect that men are going to respect you unless you respect yourself. It is within the power of each individual to command the respect of others if he desires. Truthfulness, honesty and square-dealing are the outward marks of courage and fearlessness. You can always rely upon the man that is truthful and honest to fight to a finish if he is called upon to do so.

Our quarterly report, issued December 1, shows that we are still gaining financially and numerically. We closed our books on that date with \$335,000.00 in the banks. We will need it all, and much more, before the war is over.

Do not worry any more than you really have to, and if you will look at things from the standpoint of common sense you will not have to worry at all. Worry causes depression of the mind and depression brings about ill feeling, which in time undermines the health. The man or woman who laughs as much as possible is more liable to live longer and enjoys life much more than the one with a grouch on continuously. The world is full of imaginary ills. It is made up of a great many assumed crosses, but life would not be worth living if everything was to run smoothly. It makes us much better men and women to have just so many of these so-called inconveniences in life. Undoubtedly we magnify these ills by dwelling continually on the black side of things. All scientists today agree that people who look at the bright side of things are always more successful in health and in business.

Official Magazine
of the
International Brotherhood
of Teamsters, Chauffeurs
Stablemen and Helpers
of America

WEAR THE EMBLEM
of
OUR ORGANIZATION

ADVERTISE THE BUTTON AND EMBLEM



THE ABOVE CUTS REPRESENT THE
Button, Cuff Button and Watch Fob

SOLD BY THE GENERAL OFFICE

THE PRICES ARE AS FOLLOWS:

Buttons	\$.25 apiece
Cuff Buttons75 a pair
Watch Charms	1.50 apiece

All orders should be sent through the Secretary of the Local Union to

THOMAS L. HUGHES, Secretary
222 East Michigan Street
Indianapolis, Indiana